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III. *Logarithmotechnia Generalis.* *Authore Jo. Craig.*

Illustrissimi nostratis Jo. Nepairi incomparabile Logarithmorum inventum egregiis suis laboribus plurimum promoverunt Viri eruditissimi, quorum Methodi Logarithmos construendi præfixæ sunt Logarithmorum Tabulis longè optimis à D. Henrico Sherwino publicatis. Adeo ut ad utilissimam hanc Arithmeticæ partem perficiendam, hoc tantum inveniendum superesse videatur; ut scil. omnes Series Logarithmicas inveniendi Methodum habeamus generalem; talis autem est hæc quæ sequitur, facilis quidem illa & genuina, utpote ex ipsâ Logarithmorum Naturâ deducta.

Per litteram *l* numero cuilibet præfixam denotetur (ut vulgo solet) istius Numeri Logarithmus. Jam quoniam Numeri cujusvis propositi Logarithmus duobus modis investigari potest, ideo Logarithmotechniæ hujus duas partes constituemus: In priori Logarithmum immediate ex ipso numero deducimus; in posteriori vero Numerorum aliquot antecedentium Logarithmi adhibentur, ut ex iis propositi Numeri Logarithmus inveniatur.

Pars Prior. Sit $a+1$ numerus quilibet propositus, & x ejus Logarithmus inveniendus. Jam ex hypothesi $x = l.a+1$, quæ æquatio vocetur **Canon generalis.** (1.) Fiat æquatio inter terminos ex a & y utcumq; compositos & cum aliis quibuscvis numeris quovis modo per Additionem, Subtractionem, Multiplicationem, Divisionem aut Radicum extractionem combinatos. (2.) Ope æquationis sic ad libitum assumptæ exterminetur a ex Canone generali, & habebitur æquatio exprimens relationem inter

indeterminatos x, y . (3.) Hujus æquationis (per regulam Bernoullianam) inveniatur Differentialis, & hujus Integralis (per methodos notissimas) per Seriem Infinitam expressa dabit Logarithmi quæsiti x valorem cognitum.

Exemplum 1. Assumatur $a=y$, unde per Canonem generalem $x=l.\overline{1+y}$, cujus differentialis est $\dot{x} = \frac{\dot{y}}{1+y}$, & hujus integralis per Seriem infinitam expressa dat

$$x = y - \frac{1}{2}y^2 + \frac{1}{3}y^3 - \frac{1}{4}y^4 + \frac{1}{5}y^5 - \frac{1}{6}y^6 + \frac{1}{7}y^7 \text{ \&c.}$$

Exemplum 2. Assumatur $y = \frac{a}{a+2}$, unde $a+1 = \frac{1+y}{1-y}$, ideoq; per Canonem generalem $x=l.\frac{1+y}{1-y}$, cujus Differentialis est $\dot{x} = \frac{2\dot{y}}{1-y^2}$; & hujus Integralis in Seriem resoluta dat

$$x = 2xy + \frac{2}{3}y^3 + \frac{2}{5}y^5 + \frac{2}{7}y^7 + \frac{2}{9}y^9 \text{ \&c.}$$

Ubi numerus 2 Seriei præfixus multiplicari supponitur in singulos Seriei terminos. Nec plura addere exempla opus hic erit, cum ex his pateat Methodus inveniendi innumeras Series Logarithmicas, quæ, absq; ullo ad aliorum numerorum Logarithmos respectu, exhibent numeri propositi Logarithmum. Q. E. I.

Lemma 1. Sit z Logarithmus cujusvis fractionis $\frac{b}{a+1}$, x Logarithmus denominatoris $a+1$; erit $lb-z=x$:

Vel si sit z Logarithmus fractionis $\frac{a+1}{b}$, erit $lb+z=x$.

Lemma

Lemma 2. Sit e exponens cujusvis potestatis numeri b , erit $l. b^e = e \times l. b$; ideoque datis Logarithmo numeri b^e & exponente e , datur ipsius b Logarithmus: Et ex Natura Logarithmorum constat utrumq; Lemma.

Pars Posterior. Sit (ut prius) $a+1$ Numerus cujus Logarithmus x est inveniendus, sitq; b^e Numerus productus ex Multiplicatione Numerorum, quorum maximus est minor quam $a+1$; & z Logarithmus fractionis $\frac{b}{a+1}$,

id est $z = l. \frac{b}{a+1}$, quæ æquatio vocetur Canon generalis.

Tum (1.) pro b fumatur quantitas ex a & numeris quibuscvis determinatis utcunq; composita, & hic valor numeri b sic ad libitum sumptus substituatur in fractione

$\frac{b}{a+1}$, unde illa per a & numeros datos exprimetur. (2.)

Fiat quælibet æquatio inter y & a cum numeris ad libitum sumendis; & ope hujus exterminetur a ex Canone generali, unde habetur æquatio exprimens relationem inter indeterminatos z, y . (3.) Hujus æquationis inveniat (per Regulam Bernoullianam) Differentialis, hujusq; Integralis (juxta Methodos notissimas) per Seriem infinitam expressa dabit fractionis $\frac{b}{a+1}$ Logarithmum z ; & ex

invento z habebitur (per Lem. 1.) numeri propositi $a+1$ Logarithmus $x = l. b - z$. Nam ex hypothesi b^e produci-
tur ex Multiplicatione Numerorum quorum maximus est minor quam $a+1$; & ex hypothesi dantur Logarithmi omnium numerorum proposito $a+1$ minorum, ergo & Logarithmus Numeri ex omnibus producti seu b^e , & proinde (per Lem. 2.) ipsius b Logarithmus datur.

Exemplum 1. Sumatur si placet $b=a$, unde $z = l. \frac{a}{a+1}$: Dein (per art. 2) fiat ad libitum $y = 2a+1$, per

hanc exterminetur a , & erit $z = l. \frac{y-1}{y+1}$, cujus Differentialis est $z = \frac{2y}{y^2-1}$; cujus Integralis per Seriem expressa dat $z = -2 \times \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{3y^3} + \frac{1}{5y^5} + \frac{1}{7y^7} \&c.$ Unde per Lemma 1.

$$x = lb + 2 \times \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{3y^3} + \frac{1}{5y^5} + \frac{1}{7y^7} + \frac{1}{9y^9} \&c.$$

Exemplum 2. Fiat $b = \sqrt{aa+2a}$, unde $z = l. \frac{\sqrt{aa+2a}}{a+1}$,

sumatur etiam ad libitum $y = 2a+2a$, unde $z = l. \frac{1}{y} \sqrt{yy-4}$, cujus Differentialis est $\dot{z} = 4y \times y^3 - 4y^{-1}$, & hujus Integralis est $\dot{z} = -2 \times \frac{1}{y^2} + \frac{2^2}{2y^4} + \frac{2^4}{3y^6} + \frac{2^6}{4y^8} \&c.$ Unde Lemma 1.

$$x = lb + 2 \times \frac{1}{y^2} + \frac{2^2}{2y^4} + \frac{2^4}{3y^6} + \frac{2^6}{4y^8} + \frac{2^8}{5y^{10}} \&c.$$

Exemplum 3. Fiat $b = \sqrt{aa+2a}$, ut in præcedenti, sed jam assumatur $y^2 = 2aa+4aa+1$; Si per has duas æquationes exterminentur b & a ex Canone generali, erit $z = l. \frac{\sqrt{yy-1}}{\sqrt{yy+1}}$, cujus Differentialis est $\dot{z} = 2yy \times y^4 - 1^{-1}$; &

hujus Integralis per Seriem expressa est $z = -\frac{1}{y^2} - \frac{1}{3y^6} - \frac{1}{5y^{10}} - \frac{1}{7y^{14}} \&c.$ Unde per Lem. 1.

$$x = lb + \frac{1}{y^2} + \frac{1}{3y^6} + \frac{1}{5y^{10}} + \frac{1}{7y^{14}} + \frac{1}{9y^{18}} \&c.$$

Notan-

Notandum verò est quod numerus 2. Seriebus Exemp. 1 & 2. præfixus multiplicari supponitur in singulos Serierum terminos : Simileſq; Series deduci poſſunt eodem

modo ex $z = l. \frac{a+1}{b}$, atqui tum $x = l. b+z$, ut conſtat ex

Lemmatibus 1. parte ſecundâ. Ex his itaq; ſatis ſuperque conſtat Logarithmotechniam jam expoſitam eſſe faciliffimam & maxime genuinam, nec-non adeo generalem ut duobus modis innumeræ Series inveniri poſſint Numeri cujuſvis propoſiti Logarithmum exhibentes : Nam innumeras (ad libitum) aſſumere licet æquationes relationem inter y & a exprimentes, quarum unaquæq; novam exhibet Seriem Logarithmicam. Summa tamen adhibenda eſt cura, ut tales aſſumantur, quæ efficient ut Serierum termini quam celerrimè convergant, i. e. ut Logarithmus quam minimo Calculi labore inveniatur : Ad hoc præſtandum perquam apta eſt Series in Exemplo poſtremo exhibita, & quæ eadem eſt cum illâ quam primus exhibuit Celeberrimus D. Ed. Hallejus in eleganti ſuâ Logarithmos conſtruendi Methodo.

Obiter Lectorem hic monitum volo, quod Curva, quæ ex noſtrâ Problematibus de Longitudine linearum Curvarum Analyſi in Actis Phil. R. S. Anni 1708. editâ eadem fit cum propoſitâ. Ego quidem de rectè inſtitutâ Analyſi tantum ſollicitus hanc Curvæ propoſitæ & inventæ coincidentiam minime obſervabam, priuſquam de eâ me certior fecerit Clariff. D. Jo. Bernoulli in literis ſuis ad D. Guil. Burnetum, R. S. S. miſſis; in quibus etiam Celeberrimum virum meis contra *Motum* ſuum *Reptorium* objectionibus plenè ſatisfeciſſe ex puro (quam colo) Veritatis amore libenter agnoſco.